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The tombstone of Christopher Plunket and Dame Katherine Preston, before mentioned, bears the arms of Plunket, Preston, and Molyneaux (called on it Molines); Katherine Preston being the daughter of Robert Lord Gormanston, by his wife, Genet, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneaux. See Lodge's *Peerage*, Archdall's Edit., vol. iii., page 245.

There are several other monuments within this church, well worthy of attention. One represents an armed knight, in a very elegant and peculiar coat of mail, and having an inscription round the edge, which, though much defaced, might yet be, in part at least, recovered. Another, being a portion, as may be presumed, of a monument of considerable importance, has been let into the wall of the church, and is sculptured with eight shields, seven of which contain various coats of arms, and the eighth the emblems of the passion of our Lord.

It is deserving of the highest commendation that these ruins are, with good taste and good feeling, protected from wanton or idle injury by the tenant of the adjoining farm; who, not long since, at his own expense, preserved the beautiful east window from being lost, having judiciously replaced some of the stone mullions, which, loosened by the hand of Time, had fallen down, and the want of whose support threatened to bring the whole of the tracery speedily to the ground.

Dr. Lentaigne presented, on the part of Mr. Peter Quin, some portions of a skeleton, an urn, and a fragment of another, all found on the townland of Kiltalown, close to the boundary of Killinarden, and in the parish of Tallaght, on the lands of John Robinson, Esq.

These ancient remains were discovered last week, by the tenant of the land, Mr. Quin, who was endeavouring to clear and level a furzy field, situated near the top of the ridge of the hill of Tallaght. On removing some of the surface clay of a low mound, he first found a quantity of broken stones, and under them a large stone. He supposed this to be the quarry that appeared in several places through the soil in the imme-

diate neighbourhood of the place. On trying to break the large stone, or move it with crowbars, it was ascertained that it was not very thick; and with the assistance of a large sledge hammer it was broken into several pieces. One of these fell down, leaving an opening in the roof of a chamber or tomb. The stone now broken appeared to have been originally placed on others, which formed the sides of a complete kiswain, very similar to that described in the Proceedings of the Academy (vol. i. p. 188). Like that one found in the Phoenix Park, it contained a skeleton, whose head has all the characteristics which distinguish the two found in that tomb; but in this, the vase or urn, herewith presented, was found within the limits of the chamber, and placed on the north side of the skeleton. It was about half full of a black sooty substance, but it contained no bones like the urns found in the Park. Its contents were examined by the people present, and, not being supposed to be of any interest, were thrown away.

Near the tomb were discovered a number of small chamber tombs, without covering stones. These had all been previously opened. Fragments of burned bones were discovered in several; and on the east of the kiswain was found a pit, about five feet deep, with walled sides. This appeared to have been used as a depository for burned bones and ashes, with which it was filled. At some distance the fragment of the urn also presented was found near the surface. The character or style of the workmanship differs from that of the urn found in the tomb, but it exactly resembles an urn in the Museum, found, under similar circumstances, at the hill of Rath, near Drogheda.

Professor Graves communicated the following note :

It has been shown by Professor MacCullagh* that the equation of the central surface of the second order,

$$\frac{x^2}{a_o^2} + \frac{y^2}{b_o^2} + \frac{z^2}{c_o^2} = 1,$$

* Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. iii. p. 429.